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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1873. NO. 289

FIRST EDITION.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision on Chicago and Alton Road.

Criminal Carelessness of Employees.

Passengers Maimed and Scalded.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A terrible accident occurred at half past ten last night near Lemont, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad. An incoming freight train collided with the south bound express passenger train, almost entirely wrecking the latter, killing six persons outright, and fearfully injuring some thirty-seven others, many of whom, it is said, will die. The cars caught fire, and numbers of the injured were burned badly, while others were scalded by hot water from the locomotive boiler. Lemont is about twenty miles south of this city, and the accident was not known here, except to railroad officials, until between twelve and one o'clock this morning, and then only to parties who happened to ascertain that surgeons had been sent for to go to the wrecked train. It is impossible to give full particulars at the present writing, but they will be sent later. Among those dangerously injured is Hon. J. W. Smith, Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary.

LATER.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The total number of killed and dead of their injuries by the collision on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, near Lemont last night, is up to three o'clock this afternoon, eleven, and of wounded thirty-five. Following is a list furnished by the officials of the railroad, and is doubtless correct. Killed, John Netheler, an engineer belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; two firemen belonging to the colliding trains, names unknown; Frank Bridges, apparently fireman; N. Diveibiz, Jr., Springfield, Ill.; Thomas Morton, agent for the Anderson hotel, Chicago; R. J. Brazee, of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago; two men whose bodies are yet unidentified. Injured, Capt. John A. Smith, Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet, badly scalded and cannot recover; J. F. Fleury, purchasing agent for the Penitentiary at Joliet, fatally, and will scarcely live till night; Anton Kleeman, St. Louis, badly, probably fatally; M. C. Cantwell, Chicago, badly bruised; Wm. Mitchell, Duck's Island, Maine, badly scalded; Alex. Monteith, Duck's Island, badly scalded; Thomas Strong, Muskegan, Michigan, scalded; Thos. Crowley, Chicago, scalded; Wm. Curran, or Corant, Duck's Island, scalded; J. Lemaitle, Philadelphia, badly scalded; John Sterries, Glasgow, Scotland, badly hurt; Alexander Hackett, Duck's Island, scalded; A. Borden, scalded; John Whalen, Akron, on way to Bloomington, legs and hands scalded; Hemphill Aaron, Ohio, scalded; J. E. Cunningham, baggageman, leg broken; James O'Neil, engineer of passenger train, both legs broken; engineer of coal train, badly bruised; newsboy on passenger train, bruised; Geo. Rentel, Chicago, body and arms scalded; A. C. Hickman, artist, Chicago, badly scalded about the face, arms and bruised; Jacob Klage, fatally; Jacob Cordevant Oshkosh, Wis., will probably die; Isaac Mills, New York, slightly scalded; Martin Erickson, Bloomington, Ill., scalded; Albert Adams, Bloomington, scalded; Wm. Richardson, Chicago, scalded; L. A. Hamlin, Dwight, Ills., slightly scalded; John O'Keefe, Joliet, O., and Jas. T. Doyle, scalded; John Spears, Chicago, scalded; M. St. John, Chicago, scalded. The trains did not catch fire as was reported this morning, and all the passengers killed or injured were in the second-class car, which was also used as a smoking car, and with the exception of the fireman, engineer and train hands, the casualties were all caused by steam. None of the regular passenger coaches or sleepers were thrown from the track or in any way injured, and no one in any of them was hurt. The following account of the accident is from the statements of the officers of the road: The regular passenger train from St. Louis left at nine P. M. and consisted of baggage car, express and three day coaches (the head one a second class or smoking car), and two sleepers. At 10:20 P. M. when the train, running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. The passenger train was running at the rate probably of thirty miles an hour, and neither engineers saw the other's engine till it was too late to reverse; a fact accounted for by the curve in the road and partly by the dense fog. The two came together with fearful force. Being in a curve, however, each engine left the track and passed the other, that attached to the coal train striking the baggage car a few feet from the end and shoving it off the track, breaking the coupling between it and the smoking car which the engine struck square in the end and with such force as to throw the forward end in the air, so that the engine ran under it, tearing the floor completely out and hurling the fifty or sixty unfortunates who were in the car in a struggling mass to the lower end, where there was no chance of escape. And now occurred a scene, the horrors of which cannot adequately be described. The smoke-stack and dome of the engine were knocked off by the collision, and the broken timbers of the smoking car penetrated the boiler, letting loose a dense volume of hot steam, which poured into the car, blinding and scalding the helpless inmates, who, with heartrending shrieks, struggled vainly to extricate themselves. Meanwhile Conductor Russell, of the passenger train, who was unhurt, and a number of passengers from the rear coaches, came forward and endeavored to assist the poor victims; but there was little to do beyond taking from the wreck the dying and the wounded, many of whom were fearfully scalded. Seven died soon after they were taken out, and four have since died. The point where the accident occured is near what is known as "the Sag," a low, marshy meadow, about half way between Lemont and Willow Springs station and not a house in the neighborhood. The unhurt passengers, however, took bedding from the sleepers and ministered, as much as was possible under the circumstances, to the wounded, the telegraph operator Russell hurried on foot to Lemont and telegraphed to Superintendent McMullin here, for surgeons and aid. Mr. McMullin hastily got together half a dozen physicians, and a supply of such articles as were necessary and started about midnight with a special train for the scene of the disaster, arriving there about 1:30 this morning. Everything possible was done for the sufferers, and at 6 o'clock this morning the train returned to this city, bringing the uninjured coaches of the wrecked train, and the dead and the wounded, except two firemen, who were left at Lemont for burial. On the arrival here, those of the wounded in the coaches were taken to their homes, and the others were taken to hospitals, with the exception of Capt. Smith and Mr. Fluery, who were taken to the West Side Briggs House. Neither of these gentlemen, it is feared, can recover.

The cause of the accident was the criminal recklessness of the conductor and engineer of the coal train, who left it at Lemont and ran on to meet the passenger train and passed, unless they had received positive orders to proceed. This the officers of the road say was not the case, and that the coal train should have staid at Lemont. The conductor of the coal train is named Bean, and has been running the train for a year, and was considered a first-class man. He has not been seen since the disaster and is thought to have escaped and fled, as the last seen of him he was in the caboose of his train which was not injured. No blame is attached to the officers of the passenger train, which is said to have been on time and entitled to the right of the track. The track has been cleared of the wreck and trains will run out from here to-night as usual.

THE TURF.

The Steubenville Races.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 16, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The attendance at the races of the Jefferson County Driving Association to-day was very large. The first was a pacing race for a purse of three hundred dollars, free to all. Five horses entered, and the race was won by Copper Bottom in three straight heats. Time 2:31, 2:36, 2:34. In starting on the second heat a collision occurred in which Copper Bottom's sulky was turned over and the driver was thrown out. The horse continued around the course, however, without breaking and passing the two others to the right, took the inside track and came in ahead amid enthusiastic applause. The heat was declared dead. The driver received some severe but not dangerous injuries. The second was a trotting race for a purse of five hundred dollars, free to all. Six horses entered, and the race was won by Dervishes in three straight heats. Time 2:26, 2:34, 2:36. The third was a running race for a purse of two hundred and fifty dollars. Four horses entered, and the race was won by Nellie Bush. Time 1:52, 1:54, 1:56. The track was wet and heavy.

Genteel Racing at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 16.—The Gentlemen's Jockey Club held their annual meeting at Monmouth Park. Two races were on the programme and three prizes were to be run for, but as only two of the five gentlemen riders heard the word "go" at the start in the second race and just off a third race became necessary. As no horse ran away with his rider, remarkable time was not recorded. The affair afforded a good deal of amusement.

The Agricultural Editorial party left Salt Lake City for the East Saturday morning after visiting the notable scenes and points of interest in the city and suburbs.

THE COTTON CROP.

Its Condition in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—The Cotton Exchange Committee on Statistics and Information submit the following report condensed from letters received by them from July 31st to August 16, in answer to interrogatories sent out during the month of July.

MISSISSIPPI.—Sixty answers were received from forty-two counties. The weather is represented as having been less favorable than last year, the excessive rains causing the abandonment of a portion of fields planted. The plant, however, is almost unanimously reported to be well formed and boiled, and though many of our correspondents report the appearance of caterpillars only a few, speak of damages actually sustained. Our reports are not precise enough to enable us to form a definite estimate of the area under cultivation compared with last season. It is thought the majority of answers received represent the same to be fully as large, if not larger, than last year. The condition of the crop in this State is above the average. Picking is fully two weeks later than last season, commencing about the 10th of September.

LOUISIANA.—Fifty letters from thirty parishes. The majority of our reports complain of excessive rains and represent the weather as having been less favorable than last year. The plant is generally represented as being well fruited, though we have some complaints of shedding. Worms are reported but have done little or no damage. The area under culture is estimated to be about equal to last season. Most of the correspondents give September 1st as the time that picking will probably commence, or say two weeks later than last year. The general condition of the crop is represented as being good.

TEXAS.—Fifty-one letters from forty-two counties. Most of our correspondents complain of too much rain, though the season will compare favorably with last year. The great majority represent the plant well formed and tolled. A few counties only report damage from army worms, though their appearance is generally spoken of throughout the State. The area under culture at this date shows a marked increase over last year. The condition of the crop is reported as good though backward, and picking will not begin till October 1st, say about three weeks later than last year.

ARKANSAS.—Forty-nine letters from thirty-three counties. The weather is reported dry and rather more favorable than last year. The plant though small is well formed and bolled. The same area under cultivation as last year. Picking will not be general before September 20th. The condition of the crop is as fair as average one. No report of worms.

TENNESSEE.—Thirty-five reports from twenty-five counties. The majority report favorable in regard to the weather as compared with last year, and represent the plant to be well formed and bolled. The area under cultivation shows a marked increase over last season. No worms are reported except in one county. The condition of the crop is decidedly promising, picking commencing about the middle of September.

ALABAMA.—We have thirty-two letters from thirty counties. Most of our correspondents represent the weather as having been propitious and rather more favorable than last season. The plant is unanimously represented as fruiting remarkably well, and the appearance of the army worm is reported in seventeen counties. No damage is done thus far except in one county. Many are just under cultivation is about equal or possibly a little larger than last year. Picking will be general in the State by the beginning of September, say about a week later than last year. The indications are generally represented as good and promising.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Sixty letters received from forty-five counties. The weather has been more propitious than last year, in fact all that could be desired, and the plant is represented as well formed and bolled. No report of worms. The area under cultivation is larger than last year. The condition is unanimously reported as promising. Picking will not be general before September 15th, against September 1st last year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Twenty-two counties sent in thirty-two reports. The weather has been generally seasonable as much so as last year, causing the plant to shed some, but on the whole well. The acreage shows some increase over last season. Neither boll nor army worm reported in any instance. The picking will probably commence in the early part of September. The general condition is very good.

GEORGIA.—Ninety-seven letters received from seventy-eight counties. The weather has been generally favorable. The acreage of the plant and the improvement noticed in our last report has been continued or therefore at other parting favorably with last year, with very few exceptions. The plant is generally well formed, represented as fruiting remarkably well. The army worm has made its appearance in seventeen counties, but in only three or four cases has damage has been caused. The area under culture exceeds that of last year. The general condition of the crop is reported as being flattering. Only several days later than last season, whilst all the others represent it as good, very good and excellent. The picking will be general by September 1st against August 25th last year.

FLORIDA.—From this State we have received but three answers to our inquiries, complaining of perpetual rains, though reporting the plants well formed and bolled. The condition of the crop equal to last year's. Caterpillars have made their appearance throughout this State, without, however, causing serious damage. In regard to the acreage, views differ from no increase compared with last season to four and five per cent. more. Picking will commence the same as last year, from the fifteenth to the 20th of August.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK August 16, 1873.

THE NEWLY ARRIVED MENNONITES.

The Mennonites who arrived here yesterday will not leave the city till Monday, as they say they cannot travel on Sunday. This advance guard of the sect is principally composed of young families, there being few old persons among them. It is their intention to go to Elkhart, Ind., where they are acquainted, and remain there prospecting until a permanent home is chosen. They are nearly all agriculturists. In 1871 the British government held out inducements to Mennonites to settle in Canada, promising them complete immunity from military service, but the people refused, saying it they were obliged to emigrate they would prefer to go to this country. The delegation recently visiting the West will decide upon their return to Russia where to plant a colony, and hope to send out a company of 5,000 in May next.

CARL VOGT'S CASE.

The counsel for Carl Vogt has received a letter from the Secretary of State to the effect that the government will take such a course as will conform with the views expressed by the Attorney General, that the case does not come within the provisions of the extradition treaty with Prussia.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECAPTURED.

Daniel Donavan, one of the four convicts who escaped from Sing Sing a few nights since, has been recaptured and returned to prison.

REPORTER KILLED.

Wm. J. Kellett, a reporter on a Brooklyn journal, was killed by jumping from a train at Barnegat Junction, N. J.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A steamship line between here and Venezuela will soon be established by a company of leading merchants, who have obtained certain grants and privileges from the Venezuelan government. The ships will sail under the United States flag.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, &C.

An examination was held at the Custom House to-day by the Civil Service Examining Board for the purpose of testing candidates for vacant deputy collectorships. The Fifth Division is now without a head, and the Third is managed by the chief clerk since Mr. James was made Postmaster. There were four candidates for the two positions. It is again stated that the list of names of customs inspectors against whom grave charges are made, has been forwarded to Washington for action by the Secretary of the Treasury. The *Express* says that a prominent official admitted to its reporter that investigations are constantly going on in cases of inspectors who are being dismissed for will ful neglect of duty, and for intoxication, and beyond a doubt some for receiving bribes; for, to do what we can, such things will occur. Suit has been commenced against Simeon Hass, inspector, to recover seventy thousand dollars alleged undervaluation of invoices.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF BISHOP JAYNE—FUNERAL OF COLONEL MELINE.

Bishop Jayne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is seriously ill at his residence near Beskiaridge, N. J.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Colonel Meline will take place tomorrow morning in St. Peter's Catholic church, and in the evening the body will be forwarded to Cincinnati for interment.

STRIKE OF CIGAR MAKERS.

The cigar makers in some shops have struck in opposition to the new rules in the making of cigars, requiring that right bunches shall be rolled in right wrappers, and left bunches in left wrappers. The employers say that business is dull, and the strike will not affect them.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1873.

THE "HERALD" ON CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIALS.

The *Herald* reiterates the statement that the names of the sixty-one Custom House officials whose conduct should be investigated, have been sent on to Washington, and says there is a disposition to sacrifice lesser officials to save the magnates. Statements made by men in high position at the Custom House have tended to throw all blame upon the Inspectors at the wharves. This has been done to save themselves, and for nothing else.

FROM LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Largest Sale of Land Ever Made in Clearfield County—Four Thousand Acres for $550,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., August 16, 1873.

Patrick Flynn, of Gulick township, Clearfield county, sold to-day to McCauley & Co., of Altoona, four thousand acres of land in said township, for five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, reserving from the property four hundred acres in four farms, a saw mill, grist mill and sixteen houses and lots in Janesville, worth twenty-five thousand dollars. He also has other property, including fifty million feet of pine timber, worth a quarter of a million. One-third of the property sold was bought by Mr. Flynn, R. R. Bridges and W. E. Simpson, of Lock Haven, seven years ago, for thirty-six thousand dollars. Twenty months ago Mr. Flynn bought Mr. Bridges' interest for twenty-five thousand, and to-day paid Mr. Moore fifty thousand for his share. Mr. Flynn nets four hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the transaction. In 1864 he settled in Clearfield county a poor man, and is to-day worth eight hundred thousand dollars. This sale to McCauley & Co. is the largest ever made in Clearfield county. He predicts that they will clear a million on their purchase. The land is heavily covered with pine, and underlaid with coal.

CASUALTIES.

Probably Fatal Accident Near Ande son, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., August 16, 1873.

A frightful runaway took place near here on the Middletown road, last evening, in which Richard J. Hunt, Deputy Sheriff of this county, and a young man by the name of McMillan, came near losing their lives. They are in a very critical condition, and their injuries may yet prove fatal.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 16, 1873.

Hon. William Stewart, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this place, while driving out yesterday in his buggy, was thrown out by the horses running away and turning a sharp corner, upsetting the buggy and fatally injuring him. He died at ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Stewart has been a resident of this city for the last fifty years, and has been Mayor of the city for several terms. He will be buried by the Knights Templar, of which order he has been a member for many years.

Collision on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 16.—A passenger train bound West for Mahony and Ashland, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, came in collision this afternoon, near Mitzer's switch, with a separate train consisting of an engine and passenger coach, having G. A. Nichols, Vice President of the Road, on board. Charles Shelby, Mail Agent, and the Baggage Master, both of Pottsville, were injured about the breast and legs, and the engines were demolished.

Fall of a Scaffold—Three Men Injured.

LYNN, MASS., August 16.—George Cusener, James Wanning and Patrick Costello, working on the High street Baptist church to-day, were with six hundred pounds of brick precipitated a distance of seventy-eight feet by the breaking of an overloaded scaffold. Cusener was fatally and the others seriously injured.

Three Railroad Accidents—the Result of Drunkenness.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—Three fatal accidents, all the result of drunkenness, occurred on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad today. West Brown, colored, attempted to get aboard of the morning train while in rapid motion at the Short Line junction, and was jerked underneath the wheels and killed. Its stripped for identification. Ward Marsh, an Irish section hand, was run over at Millgraugh's Hill, while lying asleep on the track, and had his head cut off from the body. An unknown man, also a section hand, lay down on the track near Boston station, was run over by the train and instantly killed.

FROM CADIZ, OHIO.

Departure of Minister Bingham for Japan To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, OHIO, August 17 1873.

Hon. John A. Bingham, Minister to Japan, is one stronde Japan, on the first of September, for his post of duty.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the match between the Bostons and Philadelphias at Chicago Saturday, the Bostons were the victors by a score of 11 to 8.

A large meeting of farmers and others was held at Olathe, Ks., Saturday night in regard to cheap transportation. Speeches were made by prominent citizens of Kansas favoring government or State control of railroads, river improvements and barge navigation on the Missouri river.

Immense clouds of grasshoppers passed over the eastern section of Nebraska, Saturday, going southward. Multitudes are alighting and have commenced on the corn.

At Chicago, Saturday, Ellen McKenney poured kerosene on the fire and burned herself and a four year old child to death.

The officials of the Union and Pacific Railway were at Salt Lake City Saturday consulting on a new through freight tariff. The tariff on ore and bullion, and freight generally, will be higher.

Platt & Boyd, glass importers of New York, have sued special agent Jayne, of the Customs service in that city, for malicious prosecution. It seems that Jayne, according to the allegations of the firm, bribed their clerks, and on information thus obtained instituted proceedings on behalf of the government for $1,000,000 due in the shape of duties.

The steamship Vaderland, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, is anchored off Brigantine shoals, N. J., awaiting supplies and assistance, the engines being disabled.

Number of deaths in St. Louis for the week ending Saturday as reported by the Board of Health were two hundred and six, of which nineteen were cholera and twenty-six cholera morbus.

The first bale of this year's cotton received at St. Louis this season was sold at auction on Saturday at 70 cents per pound.

Governor Leslie has offered a reward of $500 each for the apprehension of the lawless men engaged in the recent murder of Lewis Wilson, colored, on the plantation of Mrs. Mason Brown, Owen county, Ky.

George W. Bain, a prominent Good Templar of Kentucky, was suddenly stricken with paralysis of the spine on Saturday, and lies in a precarious condition at his home in Frankfort.

Dr. S. J. Ray, a physician of Henderson, Ky., has brought suit for $30,000 damages against W. J. Moss, of the same town. Ray charges Moss with attempting to injure him in his practice.

In the match between the Mutuals and Athletics, at New York on Saturday, the score stood 12 for the former and 4 for the latter.

There were 668 deaths in New York last week—a decrease of fifty-one from the week preceding.

The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

A wrestling match in New Haven, on Saturday, between Homer Lane, of New York, and William L. Kennedy, of New Haven, for one thousand dollars and the middle weight championship, resulted in a victory for Kennedy. The same parties have arranged another match for five hundred dollars.

The Athletics and Washington base ball clubs played a match game at Philadelphia, resulting in a score of fourteen for the Athletics, and none for the Washington.

A ball for the benefit of the sufferers by the Portland (Oregon) fire, took place at Long Branch on Saturday night.

During the past week 3,683 emigrants arrived at New York.

The great foot race, one hundred and fifty yards for one thousand dollars, between Henry Crandall, of Niles, Michigan, and Joseph Stratton, of Fall River, Mass., took place at Providence Saturday. Crandall won easily in twenty seconds.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have made arrangements for holding a conference with the Ute Indians, sometime during the present month.

Lieutenant Commander A. T. Snell has been detached from temporary ordinance duty and ordered to the New York Navy Yard in charge of the Navigation department.

A brakeman named Shepherd, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was crushed to death Saturday, while coupling cars at Lebanon, Illinois.

The steamers Egypt and City of New York arrived at New York from Liverpool yesterday.

The President arrived at Bangor Saturday, and was warmly welcomed. He attended divine services yesterday at the Granite Church, and will leave for Portland by special train this morning.

Daniel Gano, one of the oldest and best known citizens and an early pioneer, died in Cincinnati yesterday in his eightieth year.

Hon. William Stewart, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, was thrown from his buggy Saturday and died yesterday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Inter-Oceanic Canal Routes

Report of the Commission Preparing.

Interest of the United States in the Project

Young America on a Tour.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1873.

The Commission authorized by act of Congress, and composed of the chief officers of the scientific and engineering bureaus of the Government are preparing for the consideration of the surveys of the various interoceanic canal routes with a view to making their report if possible at, or very soon after, the opening of Congress. The object of this Commission is to carefully consider the different routes in their commercial and financial prospects, and to decide upon their feasibility. It will also be expected to decide upon the best route to construct. The Darien route is the shortest, requiring but a little over twenty miles of digging in order to connect the heads of navigation on the Atrato and Napipi rivers. At either end there is a fine harbor, well sheltered and with sufficient accommodation for a large fleet to ride at anchor. The cost of completing this canal would be one hundred millions and therefore is out of the reach of a private corporation. The development of trade not only along the contiguous coasts, but along the entire western side of South America has increased incredibly in the past few years. The building of railroads in Central America, Peru and Chili has also stimulated the productive capacity of these portions of the globe. The copper of the Andes finds its way to Arica and Coquimbo and other ports in immense quantities. This, with the wool, is practically all carried to Europe. German and Italian emigration has also set in. The report of the Commission will present all these features of the question. It will remain with Congress to decide the political aspect. Thereare several foreign governments watching this subject with great interest, and it is admitted that if the United States does not take some steps, England or Germany will.

Young America on a Tour.

On the third of July Thomas Sherman, a son of the General, Charlie Bradley, a son of Judge Bradley of this District, and Master Dennis, a school-mate (three lads each in his seventeenth year), left here to spend their summer vacation on horseback in the picturesque regions of Central Pennsylvania. Though young in years the party was full of the courage and manhood of the rising generation of our Republic. Two of the horses were furnished by General Sherman, and the other by Judge Bradley. Each of the boys wore a suit of stout clothes, and carried one change of underclothing and a water proof coat. Sherman, the leader of the expedition, carried a pistol, which, however, proving an encumbrance in an unwarlike country, was expressed back and restored to the paternal armory. The route followed took them through Frederick and Hagerstown, Maryland; thence into Pennsylvania, to Chambersburg, Bedford, along the Allegheneis to Cresson and Altoona; thence to Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Gettaysburg and through Westminister to Washington, arriving home on August 9th, making a journey of six hundred and fifty miles in thirty-seven days. The lads were delighted and interested in the charming and historic valley of Wyoming and the wild scenery of the Lehigh in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk. At the latter place they were hospitably entertained by General Albright. The only adventure on the route was the giving emergency. He struck a trade for a black mare, owned in Bellefonte, paying one hundred and thirty dollars to boot. Upon arriving home the subject of Tom's trade passed under the inspection of the paternal eye and was pronounced a capital bargain. Each of the lads returned with one hundred and fifty dollars for the journey and went the rounds within that limit. Young Sherman, however, had to draw on the home exchange to meet the expenses of his trade. At several places the old farmers were considerably astonished at three such youngsters traveling alone. At one or two farm houses where they wished to purchase food and shelter for themselves and horses the autediluvian proprietors could not be persuaded to consent, evidently being in total ignorance of internal ferment as to the purposes of the juvenile equestrians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1873.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency has addressed a circular to all National banks which have neglected to deposit United States bonds as required by law, that the circulation assigned to them will be distributed to other applicants if the bonds are not deposited and the circulation applied for during the next thirty days.

THE WAWASEET INVESTIGATION.

The Wawaseet Steamboat Commission to-day examined several witnesses but elicited no new facts. They were agreed that the officers of the boat did their duty in attempts to subdue the flames.

A FIGHT WITH APACHES.

Lieut. Babcock, of the Fifth Cavalry, reports to Gen. Sherman, from Camp Apache, Arizona, that on the 16th of June with a company of thirty-two men and eighteen Apache soldiers, after following a trail for several days, he overtook a body of Indians in the mountains near Tonto creek. A fight ensued and fourteen Indians were killed and five women and children. The same day were found other camps. Evidently hostility is abandoned.

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular giving notice that the principal and accrued interest of the 5-20 bonds below designated will be paid at the United States Treasury at Washington on and after the 16th of November next, and that interest will cease from that day. Both numbers specified of the bonds called in are inclusive. The bonds are known as the third series of the act of February 25th, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, fifty dollars, Nos. 6,201 to 10,200; one hundred dollars, Nos. 20,001 to 25,000; five hundred dollars, Nos. 10,701 to 15,800; one thousand dollars, Nos. 22,001 to 25,000; total thirteen millions; Registered bonds, fifty dollars, Nos. 1,021 to 1,370; one hundred dollars, Nos. 9,501 to 10,300; five hundred dollars, Nos. 5,701 to 6,100; one thousand dollars, Nos. 23,201 to 25,000; five thousand dollars, Nos. 4,601 to 5,000; ten thousand dollars, Nos. 9,681 to 10,100; total, $2,000,000; grand total, $15,0 0,000. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

STONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The Secretary of War orders that on stones for soldiers' graves abbreviations may be made in the Christian or first name of deceased, with their rank and in the name of the State. When the name of deceased is long, it must be put on the stone in a curve, the rank and name of the State below.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Richardson left for Long Branch to-night. He will return on Wednesday.

Attorney General Williams will leave the latter part of the month to visit his parents near Syracuse.

TROUBLES OF MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR DEALERS.

A Washington dispatch states that the Internal Revenue Department is in a dilemma. Under the State temperance law of Massachusetts, manufacturers of fermented liquors have had seized and confiscated property upon which the United States has demanded and received taxes. A large number of letters have been written by brewers, asking if there is no Federal authority to protect them after they have complied with the internal Revenue law. Upon the reassembling of Congress dealers will ask that the Federal taxes paid on articles seized and destroyed by State authority, be refunded.

Charges Against Senator Carpenter.

MILWAUKEE, August 16.—The *Evening Wisconsin*, Republican, of to-day, alluding to the charges published against the private character of Senator Carpenter, says: "The New York *Tribune* and Chicago *Times* have made the most serious charges against the private character of Senator Carpenter. These charges are too serious to be ignored. They are uttered by journals of ample pecuniary responsibility. They can be made to suffer most severely if they have given currency to reports that are false and libelous, and the constituents of the Senator have a right to know the truth. If they are false, personal malevolence could go no further, and any jury would award such damages as would be a lesson to all future journalists. The people demand that the Senator of their choice should vindicate his character."

MEXICO.

The New Congress—Cabinet Changes—The Germans Covet Lower California—A New American Newspaper and Another Port of Entry.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 10, via HAVANA, August 17.—The government will have the support of two-thirds of the new Congress. The commerce of the country has increased forty per cent., during the first half of this year over that of same time last year. Peace is prevailing in every part of the republic. The following changes will take place in the Cabinet on the first of October: Senors F. Mejia, Minister of Finances, Lafraqua, Minister of State, and Balcarel, Minister of Public Works, will withdraw. General J. Mejia remains Minister of War. Two vacancies, which have existed since the election of President Lerdo de Tejada, will be filled. The names of the new Ministers are not yet known. It is understood that the majority of the new Congress will be opposed to all concessions to citizens of the United States. It is reported that the German government is carrying favor with President Lerdo, the Germans wanting Lower California for mining purposes. President Lerdo is anxious to renew diplomatic relations with England, France and Belgium. Senor Emilio Velasco is spoken of for Minister to Washington. The press is calling on the government to explain the difficulties existing in the Mexican and American Joint Claims Commission at Washington. *The Tropico* is the title of a new American newspaper published at Tuxpan, Marquta. The State of Michoacan, on the Pacific coast is designated as a new port of entry.

FROM MANSFIELD, OHIO.

A Man Bitten by a Lion at Howes's Menagerie—Preparations for State Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 17, 1873.

Last evening, at Howes's menagerie, an intoxicated man named Thomas McCune thrust his arm through the bars of the cage of lions, when one of the animals seized him by the wrist, dragging him from his feet and close against the bars. The lion was forced to let go only after several heavy blows from a loaded cane by the keeper. The man's wrist was bitten through and through and terribly lacerated. The scene was a terrible one, and almost produced a panic.

Preparations are going forward for the State Fair to commence September 1st. Col. J. E. Wharton has been appointed by the City Council to arrange for the accommodation of visitors. Under his energetic supervision there is not likely to be a lack in the way of entertainment.

FROM WASHINGTON, PA.

Serious Accident in a Saw Mill—A Horse Stolen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 16, 1873.

William Brownlee, who lives a few miles west of here, met with a serious accident a day or two ago. He was at work with a large portable saw mill, and in some way one of his legs was caught by a belt and drawn in between two wheels. He was so fearfully caught that it stopped the engine. His leg was broken above the ankle, the bone protruding through the skin, and his leg was crushed from the ankle to the knee.

A valuable horse was stolen one day morning from A. H. Little, cabinet maker, of this place. The thief and horse have been traced to Pittsburgh and from there along the Monongahela river, but have not yet been overtaken.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Woman at South Solon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOUTH SOLON, GREENE, O., August 16, 1873.

A woman by the name of Mrs. H. Orr, committed suicide this morning, at South Solon, a place five miles south of here, by hanging herself. Cause, mental depression.

Murder Trial at Winchester, Ind.—Verdict "Not Guilty."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WINCHESTER, IND., August 16, 1873.

The Henshaw murder trial which has occupied the attention of the Court here for the last week, was concluded to-day, but the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. The excitement has been great, as the accused is charged in the indictment with murder in the first degree.

Railroad Bridge Burned—Threats and Incendiarism.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., August 16.—The bridge of the Missouri Pacific Road across Salt Creek, seven miles above here, was burned early this morning. A westward bound freight barely escaped going into the stream. A note was found on the track near by informing the railroad company that if they did not pay for the stock killed they would catch hell right along. No doubt the bridge was burned by an incendiary. Workmen are busy replacing the span, and trains will move to-night without interruption.

Obstructions were placed on the track of the Missouri Pacific, two miles above Ft. Leavenworth, last night, consisting of two rails and ties, into which a passenger train ran this morning, ditching them and doing no farther damage.

Mysterious Murder for Money.

KANSAS CITY, MO., August 16.—Yesterday the body of a man, supposed to be a negro, was found in the woods near Wyandotte. An investigation to-day developed the fact that he was a white man, Benj. Mayor from Chicago. A few letters, bank books and papers belonging to such a man were found in the river below the city, from which it appears he has a deposit with Emel Joshephat, of Chicago, amounting nearly to one thousand dollars. He came to this city a week or ten days ago stopping at the little Broadway Hotel, from which he has been missing since Sunday. Supposed to have been killed for his money.

The Lynching of Kesler at Fulton, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Further advices about the lynching of Peter Kesler at Fulton, Calloway county, yesterday, says that Sheriff Low was shot in the chin by the mob and mortally wounded, and that John Watson and Young Dunbar were also feared fatally hurt. Kesler was the only one in the carriage not wounded.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Great excitement still continues at Fulton over the lynching of Peter Kesler for mule stealing. Additional descriptions of the affair are received but don't differ much from first accounts. Sheriff Low and Young Dunbar were alive at last accounts, but their lives are despaired of. A dispatch from Fulton says that Governor Woodson after hearing of the trouble was prepared to write to Sheriff Low asking if he needed assistance. Improving on the order the Sheriff replied that he would like a small military force, but Woodson finally concluded it would be better not to send any State troops. On the other hand a dispatch from Jefferson City says that Sheriff Law informed the Governor he was fully able to protect the prisoners and maintain the law. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is not yet rendered. It is said that the men engaged in the lynching are all young men and it appears few, if any of them, are known in Fulton.

An Insane Man Cuts His Wife's Throat and then Hangs Himself.

CHICAGO, August 18.—A Quincy, Ill., special says that James Hancock, a well to do farmer, living near Newtown, Adams county, while, as is supposed insane, cut his wife's throat and then hanged himself.

Two Drunken Roughs on the War-Path.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—During the exhibition of a show at Granby, Mo., Friday, two drunken roughs, named Ben Killan and James Hill, assaulted Silas Thomas, one of them, and shot him in the throat and breast, inflicting serious wounds. Thomas returned the fire, but without effect. Several other shots were fired and M. Sweet, merchant, of Granby, killed, and Mrs. Sweet and Mrs. Gage wounded. Killan and Hill escaped.

Ku Klux Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—Six men have been arrested in Graves county, Ky., charged with being parties to the midnight attack on the house of Dan Galbraith, in that county, some weeks since. Each were bound over in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge of arson and attempted murder.

A Fraudulent Revenue Officer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 17.—A man named George Leybrook was arrested to day for falsely representing himself as a United States revenue officer. He had visited a number of liquor beer establishments and succeeded as is supposed, in obtaining a considerable sum of money by threatening prosecution.

Death of a Veteran at Cable, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CABLE, O., August 16, 1873.

John Middleton, an old

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873.

When the powerful Democracy of Ohio rises to shake loose the country gives out.—*Boston Post.*

The country need not rob itself of any of its ease for the benefit of the Ohio Democracy, the ears of the latter being too long, already, for its own good.

Some of the Democratic papers are adopting as their motto "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders." If the Democracy is the "Old Guard," it surrendered last year, and is now under medical examination to ascertain whether it is living or dead; but it is all one to the Republicans whether it dies or surrenders.

The *Albany*, New York, *Express* argues that although Senator FENTON committed a great blunder in going into the GREELEY movement last year, he should not be forever excluded from the Republican party on account of it. We judge from this that FENTON is tired of staying out in the cold, and wants to come in again. If we were asked for an opinion on the subject, we should say, let him in.

THE Governor last week signed the bill to erect a new Insane Asylum for ten of the Northwestern counties of the State. The delay in signing the bill was caused, not by any opposition to the project for the new Asylum, but by the manner in which the bill was framed, leaving its meaning doubtful or obscure. The Attorney General was absent in Europe until a week or two since, and as soon as his opinion upon it was obtained the bill was signed.

THE Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, "Pogum ALLEN," or "Petticoat ALLEN," as he was called in 1840, says that the mission performed by his party during the war was that of exercising a "wholesome restraint" upon "the unbridled fury" of the Republicans. It might, perhaps, have ended the war sooner if they had exercised their restraint upon their natural allies, the rebels of the South. They preferred, it seems, as Mr. ALLEN now confesses, to obstruct and hold back the loyal men, so that the rebels might have a better chance.

THE principal managers in the Iowa "Anti-Monopoly" Convention were JOHN P. IRISH, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and J. B. GRINNELL, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. The delegates were mainly lawyers and political hummers, representing only two fragments of last year's Democracy, the farmers keeping away from it, instinctively. The attempt of the Associated Press telegraphic reporter to give character to it by representing it as a "Farmers" Convention was a fraud, and the Convention itself was a political abortion.

THE Granges of Iowa have refused to have anything to do with political movements, and the Masters of the State Granges in Minnesota and Wisconsin have issued distinct orders forbidding the subordinate Granges from entering into political combinations. The constitution of the order prohibits the introduction into, or discussion of political questions in the meetings of the Granges, and if any local organizations step over this boundary it does so in defiance of its own rules. The effort of the Democracy, therefore, to capture the Granges and turn them into Democratic organizations, is, for the present, at least, a failure. The farmers can obtain all the legislation they need without being necessitated to degrade themselves by joining the Democratic party.

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, was chosen President, *pro tempore*, of the United States Senate, at the close of the last session. Vice President WILSON being absent, he presided, and he will, of course, remain in that position until the Senate re-assembles. But he is not the permanent President of the Senate. That body elects a President *pro tem*, on every occasion when the Vice President is temporarily absent. Should Mr. WILSON be present when the Senate re-assembles, Mr. CARPENTER's Presidency will then cease, and if the Vice President should be absent on very important duty the Senate would proceed to a new election of President *pro tem*. The practice of the Senate is to hold an election for President *pro tem*, as often as the Vice President absents himself; and the inclination of the papers, generally, to treat Senator CARPENTER as the permanent President of the Senate when the Vice President is absent, is therefore based upon a misapprehension of the

TEACHING AND DIGNITY.

All persons interested in the subject of popular education doubtless read with attention the daily reports of the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association which last week celebrated in Pittsburgh its twentieth anniversary. This annual meeting is now fully understood to be an almost essential part of the educational machinery of the Commonwealth. Teachers regard it with interest as affording an appropriate occasion for useful discussion and the comparison of views and theories pertaining to their profession, while the general public regards it with liberal and cordial favor as affording indications of the character and spirit of its members and of the progress of their work. Though not elected to their office by popular vote, common school teachers are servants of the people, recognized and honored as such in so far as their position with its duties and responsibilities is clearly comprehended. Faithful to ancestral traditions, to impressions resulting from colonial connection with aristocratic institutions, Americans were cut from the foundation of the republic prepared to respect the instructors of the children of the people, in mere recognition of the importance and inherent dignity of their functions. On the contrary, a deeply rooted prejudice had to be overcome. The common people, as they were called, had to learn the lesson of self-respect, to feel their own political and social weight, and the worth of their own belongings. They had also to learn the value of education to themselves, having been accustomed chiefly to regard it as an indispensable possession and graceful decoration of their "betters." Much inclined to admire "high learning" as a preparation for the "learned professions" and to reverence the scholars who imparted it, they looked with very different feelings upon the teachers of the humble elements sometimes facetiously referred to as the "three Rs." To the uninstructed popular judgment the work seemed to demand neither much ability nor much knowledge. It seemed a poor business for which a man unfit for almost everything else might be fit. Thus the hereditary prejudice so unreasonable and so inconsistent with the principles of our democratic government continued long to propagate itself, by sustaining the facts which formed its basis and justification.

The mere breaking in of light and even a quite general awakening of the popular mind to the worth of the existing system, did not at once suffice to effect any great change. Though definitely or dimly comprehending the value of good teachers and good schools, the people having little if any experimental or practical knowledge of either, were liable to constant mistakes in their attempts to introduce reform. Even zeal in behalf of the great interest exposed them to the arts and impostures of charlatans. But still more mischievous than misdirected zeal or involuntary mistakes has been the remnant of ancient ignorance which sometimes manifested itself in very recent years, insisting on its right to a controlling voice in the management of the schools. These evil influences, in connection with local politics in some places, and in others with the selfish spirit which seeks to turn the schools to personal or family account, will doubtless be generally admitted to operate in a way unfavorable to the dignity and reputation of the teaching profession as well as to the prosperity of the common schools. Hence, in despite of a good system and some competent officers to administer it, Pennsylvania is still far behind some other States in the matter of popular education. A glance at published reports easily accessible is sufficient to convince any person ignorant of or disposed to question the fact, that a man may occupy the responsible position of a County Superintendent without possessing a general or even a good knowledge of his mother tongue, a deficiency which raises a violent presumption of others coming equally gross, if not equally discreditable in other respects. Indeed, as to the defective qualifications of a large proportion of the teachers employed in some counties, nobody entertains any doubt, while very many teachers, well qualified for their duties so far as theoretical knowledge is concerned, are yet deficient in those improved methods of instruction, which are essential to efficient teaching. Considerable intelligence, zeal, and energy are and for several years have been employed in the work of removing these blemishes from the school system of the State, but while they continue to deform it, the profession of common school teacher necessarily fails to command the degree of consideration to which its utility and the laborious, self-denying character of its duties entitle it in a republic.

One of the subjects of formal report and serious but animated discussion at the late meeting of the State Association in Pittsburgh was, perhaps, the suggestion by a natural desire on the part of some teachers to magnify their office and give it additional dignity. In an elaborate paper on the relation of high schools and academies to colleges, Mr. State Superintendent WICKERSHAM, contended earnestly in favor of a further development of the common schools, so as to make them nurseries of the colleges. He would, therefore, have high schools established everywhere throughout the State, in which the pupils could be prepared for admission to college. The theory appeared to meet with a good deal of favor among the members of the Association, a fact by no means surprising in view of the natural tendency of devotion to a single interest or pursuit. It would, however, be very strange if the view found much acceptance with the taxpayers of the State. It is certainly a rather wild fancy that the Commonwealth is either bound or likely to be willing to give a collegiate education to each one of its youthful children who may desire to enjoy such advantages. So large a measure of education as is ordinarily essential to good citizenship and to worthy success in life the State is under obligations to secure to every child within its limits, but no more. Roughly defined such training consists in a good knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and ethics, and to these branches common school education ought to be strictly limited. To any instruction beyond these branches at the public expense a child has no more right, as Judge COOPER once wrote, than it has to plum-pudding and pastry every day at dinner. The taxpayers of a city or town may, if they please, establish an academy or high school for the benefit of pupils who distinguish themselves in the lower schools; such an institution in a city may have excellent results, and may sometimes even seem necessary to complete the system. But to make high schools an essential part of the educational machinery of the State would be carrying benefience to an exorbitant extent, and might easily injure the interest which it was designed to serve. In fact, it should seem that the State might undertake, with equal propriety and right, to furnish every young man and young woman with a piece of land or a few hundred dollars whereon to begin business.

Within the range of instruction indicated above an admirable education is comprehended when the teaching is done by persons who have really learned their profession. And when in all the school houses of the State instruction shall be given with due skill and adequate practical results, no connection, real or fictitious, with colleges will be needed to shed dignity upon the teacher's calling. It is not what he teaches but the manner in which he teaches that magnifies his office and makes it honorable.

ISAAC G. GORDON.

Our candidate for Supreme Judge, was born in Northumberland county in 1826, and is now in his forty-eighth year. He comes of a good old Scotch-Irish stock, and his grandfather, who settled in Northumberland county, was a man of marked ability and one of the best educated men of his day. He was highly esteemed in all that region, and has left a kindly remembered name behind him. The father of Judge GORDON died when his son was quite young, and the latter was then left to push his way in the world as he best might. His mother found employment for him in a foundry, whither he went to learn a trade by which he might earn a living; but an accident by which some boiling iron was spilled over one of his feet severely crippled him, and he was forced to find some other employment.

Through the kindness of some friends, still living, he was enabled to study law with JOHN L. LEWIS, Esq., in Lewisburg, Union county, where he was afterwards admitted to the bar, and practiced for several years with great success. He then removed to Clearfield, where he went into partnership with Hon. G. A. BARRETT, but in a few years he took up his residence in Brookville, Jefferson county, where he has resided ever since.

It was no flimsy compliment to Judge GORDON that, in the late State Convention, the delegates from Northumberland, Union and Clearfield counties all voted for him from the start, and that he eventually got the votes of the delegates from the entire middle region of the State, where he was born and grew up to manhood. His personal popularity in that section is very great, and is an honorable testimony to the high character he bears among those who have known him from his youth up.

In 1860 and 1861 he was elected to the Legislature from Jefferson county, where he served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee a few years after on the bench in the Mercer Judicial District, he was appointed by Governor CURTIN as President Judge to serve until a Judge could be elected by the people. The district being then Democratic, he could not be elected; but he filled the vacancy with great credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the bar.

In his own county he has for many years stood at the head of his profession, and he has long enjoyed a very large practice, not only in that but in adjoining counties. This practice has rendered him familiar with all the difficult questions arising out of disputed land titles, as also with the many complicated disputes that have grown out of leases and occupancy of oil territory, and he will accordingly carry with him, if elected to the Supreme Bench, a legal experience extremely large, varied and valuable.

Among his own people Judge GORDON stands remarkably well. His life and character have been exemplary, and although always a man of pronounced political opinions, he has yet always retained the personal esteem and regard of the community in which he lives. If, therefore, to be an upright man, a good judge and an able lawyer qualify a man for a place in the Court of last resort, Judge GORDON may be truly said to come fully up to the mark, and the Republican party of Pennsylvania may congratulate itself upon having for its candidate a man with a clear head and clear hands, who will act without fear and whose life is without reproach.

Coal Mines in Washington Territory.

The *Alta California* says:

The Washington Mining and Transportation Company filed a certificate of incorporation yesterday. The company is formed to mine and to do a general transportation in the States of California and Oregon and Washington Territory, and constructing, conducting and maintaining a railroad and telegraph line in connection therewith, running from a point at or near Tenino or Budd's Inlet at or near city capita, in Washington Territory, of the estimated length of twenty miles. The capital stock is $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each. The amount of the capital stock subscribed is $250,000, of which ten per cent. has been paid up.

This company have a coal mine near Olympia—1,000 acres of coal land—and by means of this mine and a transport the coal to market that the company is organized. The coal, which is of quality similar to that of Seattle—is obtained by tunneling—the land lying high, and thus saving the necessity of sinking shafts, and enabling the company to land it in San Francisco to compete with any other coal in the matter of price. The Northern Pacific Railroad runs along the Washington mine, by which means it can be transported to Columbia river and to Puget Sound by the branch road to Tacoma, 36 miles north of Olympia. The lands owned and worked by the Washington Company. This coal will supply Oregon and Washington Territory, and will find a place in San Francisco.

The $10,000,000 Treasury Deficit Lie.

(From the New York Times.)

The Secretary of the Treasury has declared the story, that there is a deficit of $10,000,000 in the cash of the United States Treasury, to be utterly untrue. The canard originated partly in malicious opposition to the administration, and partly in the necessities of Wall street gambling. Although ridiculous in itself, street gambling. Although ridiculous in itself, the rumor had been eagerly caught up and given general currency. The *World* had got so far as to ask, with pretended anxiety for the country, what was to "be the next development of Radical rule?" Its speculations if answered much sooner and more completely than it could desire, as the very next development of Radical rule was to prove that the *World* was ready to recognize, as an established fact, a grossly improbable story, calculated to do a great injury to the country, merely that it might vent a political spite. At will, doubtless, make a little political capital. At will, doubtless, be sorely grieved that the Secretary of the Treasury has left the country know that this deficit story arises solely from the usual operations of the Treasury in the redemption of the called five-twenty bonds. When such an organ has such limited opportunities as the *World*, it is rather cruel to take away a tune it was about to torture into so many variations.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Inter-Ocean*, writing from Harper's Ferry, says: Of all the old government buildings in the armory inclosures before the war, the only one that has escaped destruction during all that fearful struggle is John Brown's engine-house. Of the magnificent store-rooms and factories erected apparently to last forever, very little save the foundations remain, but the old engine-house, situated in the most exposed spot, stands as intact as the day John Brown and his party were taken prisoners. To the right and left of it houses have been destroyed by the fire, and razed by the flood; but the little house, the castle of the greatest Abolitionist that ever lived, bears not a scar, save those received during the Brown insurrection.

One of the proprietors of the Petersburg (Virginia) *Index*, in going over the office recently, discovered that a slab, used as an imposing stone, was the tombstone of a near relation who had died nearly forty years ago. The engraved side of the stone was downwards, and now it came into use in the office is unexplained.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A public bounty of five cents for each squirrel's scalp is paid in Los Angeles, Cal.

A question of privilege—Asking to go home with a girl.

A California dog revealed a murder by bringing home a human arm.

A wood that should never be used for vessels' wheels—slippery (b)elm.

Cincinnati men have started a rolling mill at Vincennes, Indiana.

The borax marshes of Virginia turn out a monthly product of 800 tons.

A monthly paper called the *Iowa Catholic Advocate* has been established at Dubuque.

Brooklyn, the City of Churches, has nineteen policy shops and faro-banks in full blast.

Float quartz, enormously rich in free gold, has been found eight miles southwest of Prescott, Arizona.

A car loaded with the fruits of Nebraska will leave Lincoln September 4 for the National Pomological meeting at Boston.

In some places in South Carolina the cotton crop is nearly being given up on account of the wet weather and grass.

A young lady in Edwardsville, Ind., spoiled a fine musical ghost story by opening her piano and discovering a rat.

A Denver paper says that a hundred jurymen could be selected there any day in twenty minutes, for any case, at any price.

A girl at Anoka, Minn., disposed of herself lately by drinking kerosene instead of lighting the fire with it.

Liverpool has the most complete sewerage system of all the cities in Great Britain, and yet the death rate is proportionally higher than that of any other municipality in the kingdom.

Owing to the bad sanitary condition of the miners' homes in England, the average length of life among them is between twenty-one and twenty-two years.

Near Fort Negley, Tennessee, may be seen a fence, the palings of which are made entirely of tall boards of deceased government wagons which figured during the late unpleasantness.

To ring all the possible changes on twelve bells at the rate of two strokes a second, will take ninety-one years, while those possible on twenty-four would require 117,000 billions of years.

The most unpopular man in all Virginia is not Henry A. Wise, but the individual who accidentally discovered that kerosene is as efficacious as whisky to cure rattlesnake bites.

There are 20,000,000 acres of wild land along the Mississippi river, of great richness of soil, capable of producing the subsistence of the whole population of the country.

The note of preparation for the coming season in theatricals is pleasantly heard. Already New York rejoices in several theatres opened. Boston is to be especially favored by opera companies this winter.

A Cedar Rapids youth hitched a calf to a basket of clothes just taken from the line, and persuaded the animal to start with a blow on the tail. Considerable soiled linen, an infuriated mother, and a boy that stands up to his meals naturally followed.

The fact that paralysis is the form of disease most prevalent among American literary men and statesmen leads to the inquiry what the cause is—air, or water, or whisky, or the want of either of these?

Missouri boasts of a woman seventy-one years of age, who walks six miles to market, carrying a dozen turkeys, twenty chickens, twenty-four dozen eggs, and six pounds of butter, while her daughter stays at home and bangs the piano and fixes her hair.

A mean man in Cambridge, Mass., whose doctor prescribed horseback riding as the only cure for a chronic bodily infirmity, is said to have secured his medicine at a low price by mounting a horse employed in moving a house, and riding him gallantly at a slow walk in the circular track about the windlass.

A singular entertainment threatens Vienna. Forty-eight pianists are to play together at the exhibition, on half as many pianos, a programme comprising the overture to "Semiramide," the march in "Tannhauser," &c.

A dray loaded with three barrels of whisky and two empty coffins created a sensation on the streets of Alton, Ill., a few mornings since, as it passed along en route to the freight depot.

Turkey has now a copyright law, by the provisions of which an author is to enjoy the copyright of any work he may publish for forty years, to begin from the issue of the first edition; and he can, by a notice appended to his work, reserve the right of translation during the whole of the time specified.

Between Glyndon and Crookston, Minn., on the Northern Pacific Road, wind has been successfully tried as a motive power. On occasion of a land sale at Glyndon, a week before last, a Crookston party shoved a box car on the main track, hoisted a sail and sailed themselves through to Glyndon, seventy-five miles in nine hours.

There are no interminable land suits about land titles in Nevada. When a man squats on another's "claim," proceedings are instituted by inviting him to rise. If he doesn't rise he is shot at, and if this fails a crowd of men hauls him up to a limb and leaves him to enjoy the morning air.

Another civil interment of a rather remarkable character is reported in the radical papers of Paris. The deceased, named Nichols, was a doctor who had formerly been a priest. The coffin was preceded by a sack containing three skeletons which, according to the will of the defunct, were buried with him.

One of the pumas in Central Park, New York, has given birth to four young ones. The latest additions to the collections, besides these, are a South American tapir, a "yak," or grunting ox, from family, a marmoset.

The Mount Pleasant, Iowa, *Press* reports the patrons of Henry county as settling disputes among their members without recourse to law, thus keeping out of Court the scores of petty suits which often disgrace the docket. This is sensible on the part of the farmer, but it's a monopoly against the pettifogger. He can no longer earn bread by the sweat of his client's brow.

A London ship broker, in a recent circular, mentions that several English ship owners have placed their vessels under foreign flags, in order to obtain freedom from petty vexations and annoyances by British officials. It is evident that England's navigation interests are not near so prosperous as they were during the decade ending with 1870. The Germans, Italians and Scandinavians, as well as ourselves, are beginning to compete sharply with them.

For more than a hundred years coffee has been denounced by many medical writers as poison. Yet the consumption of the article has constantly increased. A new cry has gone up in Europe of late, that while milk is one of the most valuable articles known, and coffee is an excellent tonic and stimulant, the mixture of the two produces a new agent that is indigestible.

PERSONAL.

Irving received about $240,000 for his entire literary labors, and no American author has equalled him.

Warren, Iowa, pretends to have a woman who weighs 375 pounds, married to a 518 pound husband.

A young lady at Lafayette, Ind., sings all the popular songs while fast asleep, and knows nothing about it.

J. P. Holcomb, the man who leagued with Jake Thompson to infect northern cities with small-pox during the rebellion, is hopelessly ill at Capon Springs, Va.

Mitchell Coggrwell, colored, convicted of murder and sentenced to immediate salvation, will ascend from Savannah, Ga., on the 29th inst.

The death is announced of the celebrated geologist, mineralogist, and metallurgist, Lampadius, of the University of Berlin. He was seventy-five years of age.

They have five female trustees at the Illinois Wesleyan College, and a two-thousand dollar professorship of æsthetics also filled by a Miss Willard.

Alexis's tour was a poor investment for the CZAR after all. The Grand Duke's heart is still true to the daughter of his tutor, and the old gentleman is discouraged.

They brag a good deal out West about tripets, etc., but it is considered that Lee and Shepard's announcement of "Seven Daughters" by Amanda M. Douglass, is a little ahead of anything yet.

Miss Flora Rogers, of Kansas, sued Archibald Brown for breach of promise, and settled it for a pair of steers and eighty bushels of corn in the ear. What an ear some must have for promises and corn!

"Can Grant be nominated?" remembers when William Allen, now candidate for Governor of Ohio, worked at the saddler's trade in the then small town of Lynchburg, Va., in the shop of "Uncle John Tourtelot," as he was familiarly called.

The first anti-slavery society in this country was formed by twelve persons, only four of whom are now living, viz: William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Benjamin C. Bacon, of Beverly, N. J.; Rev. Moses Thatcher, of New York, and Oliver Johnson, editor of the *Christian Union*.

Rev. Mr. Fletcher, pastor of the Universalist church, attended the Buffalo races on Saturday, and on Sunday preached a sermon about them. He said the spirit of enterprise that prompted men to make horses go for what they are worth was the same as taught by Christ and the Apostles.

The Shah was astonished when told that the honor of the Knighthood of the Garter was expected to cost him £500, and he left England without paying. He seems to think, as the Emperor Napoleon declared, that the knighthood of the Golden Fleece (the highest honor is peculiarly English and extremely shabby.

Surgeon has lost much of the physical vigor which he once had. He leans offener and more heavily on his desp, his manner is more hesitating—his voice more low and conversational. Increasing weakness has not, however, dulled his mind. It is more vivid and active than ever, indeed to a severe taste his lower tone, and more solemn manner, are an improvement on his former style.

Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational church at Braintree, Mass., died on the night of the 11th inst., aged eighty-six years. He was one of the oldest clergymen in his denomination, having been ordained sixty-two years ago in the town where he died. He was the father of Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, Jr., pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn.

There is a lady at Saratoga Springs who is extremely fond of pets. She has nine singing birds, one parrot, one tame dove, one peacock, six dogs, nine cats, two guinea pigs which are kittens, two squirrels, two gold fish, three turtles, and a young alligator. Among the dogs is a black and tan, weighing only a couple of pounds, for which she paid $75.

There is at least one juror in the Tichborne case who will be impartial. He has received two among many letters, one of which declares that he will be shot through the heart, should he not vote in favor of the claimant. The other assures him of the same punishment should he decide the other way. He is the smartest cuss in all Israel, and can't be done, determined to be right and a martyr to his conscience.

One tradition after another is rotted, and the cold glimmer of practicality thrown upon them. Now comes forward Mr. Hawkins, and from now comes forward Mr. Hawkins, and from now on declares that there never was such a person as Don Quixote, but that the work bearing that name was written as a political lampoon upon the Duque de Lerma, at the time the book was written one of the most powerful Spanish politicians.

When Jonas's board bill was presented, he said that he did not have enough money to pay it, opening his wallet at the same time. His landlady seeing quite a number of bank notes, rather doubted his word, and inquired how he came by them. "Denominations!" said Jonas. "Well, I don't know; but I guess they must be one of the Unitarian denomination, for they are all one."

Colonel James E. Mellne, who wrote a defense of one life of Mary Queen of Scots, in reply to Mr. Froude's animadversions on her character in his history of England, died last week at his residence in Brooklyn. Mr. Mellne was well known as a contributor to several magazines, and, during the late rebellion, he was a prominent supporter of the Union.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

STATE NEWS.

Harrisburg wants an ordinance passed restricting pavement washing and street sprinkling to a certain hour of the day.

Lehigh county experienced the heaviest and most destructive rain storm on Tuesday ever known there. Cellars were flooded, the streets and roads ran two or three feet deep with water, and in some instances the first floors of dwellings were submerged. Much property was destroyed, and great damage done to the highways.

The Bethlehem *Times* says: This spring Amandus Heinley, who lives but a short distance from town, in Bethlehem township, set a hen to hatch some eggs out in the meadow. A rooster, on which Mr. Heinley set some value, was frequently observed to visit the incubating nest, scratch the eggs out from under the old hen, and set himself on them. Mr. Heinley finally determined to ascertain how far this rooster would insult himself, if given an opportunity, and to that end made a nice nest for him, in which he placed thirteen eggs. The rooster took to the eggs as naturally as a hen, and in due course of time brought forth thirteen little "chicks," all of which may now be seen at Mr. Heinley's place, under the sole charge of just as proud a rooster-mother as ever shielded young under her wing. Mr. Heinley justly boasts of this singular "bird," and wouldn't part with him for any money.

A man visited Oil City, and tried to save bridge toll by fording the river. The result was that he was nearly drowned, as well as his team, and lost part of his wagon. He has not yet clphered up what he saved in evading the toll keeper.

Allentown rejoices in the prospect of the establishment of a cotton mill there.

Joseph Tice was knocked down, beaten and stamped upon by three ruffians in Easton, on Tuesday night, who, after breaking his leg and otherwise seriously injuring him, took his hat, coat and money and went away. The parties are known and may be arrested.

Howard P. Currier, a tanner, died in Reading very suddenly of heart disease, at the age of twenty-six years.

Mr. Wm. B. Roberts, of Montgomery county, President of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, in the course of some remarks made at a meeting of the Association held in Philadelphia, last week, said that the milk dealers in Philadelphia were charging from eight to twelve cents a quart for milk, while the farmers were receiving only four cents a quart, besides furnishing the cans, bearing the expense and risk of transportation, and, in most instances, the loss of all milk that becomes sour before it can be delivered to customers. This shows not only how the producers, but also how the consumers are imposed upon by middlemen.

A few days ago, says the Reading *Times*, on the farm of William Seidel in Greenwich township a crow ventured near a stream of water where he was caught and killed by a snapping turtle. The cries of the crow were heard by a number of laborers in a field, who hastened to the spot and observed the unusual occurrence.

The oldest house in Lancaster city was torn down last week to make room for a modern dwelling. It was built in 1737, and was consequently 136 years old. Reading was laid out into a town in 1748, and there are still a few houses standing there that were erected at the same time. The church of Lancaster, was laid in that city last Sunday with appropriate services. The new church will be a handsome brick edifice of Gothic style, measuring forty-four by sixty feet.

There are now nine or ten Granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, in Pennsylvania, of which four are in Berks county, two in Montgomery, and one in Chester county.

The people of Franklin and Washington townships, Erie county, have subscribed $250 to rebuild the barn of Mrs. Andrews, which was recently burned. The full loss will be made up for her. Mrs. Andrews is a war widow, and her generous neighbors won't see her suffer.

A Warren county girl, only thirteen years of age, walked five miles the other day to elope with a young man. There can be no doubt in regard to the sincerity of her motives.

The Erie Guard is composed of discharged veterans who "wore the army blue."

A negro boy has been sent to jail at Erie for stealing a meal of victuals.

A young German baker went out for a sail on Wednesday of last week, and it is supposed that he was drowned. He left behind him a considerable sum of money, with his clothing.

A lunatic in Erie offers to jump from the top of the highest elevator in that city for twenty-five dollars. By all means raise the amount; it will prove the cheapest way of getting rid of him.

Mr. A. Canders, Esq., fell down a flight of stairs at his residence in Greensburg, a few nights since, and received probably fatal injuries.

Daniel Foy was fatally and Patrick McGowan very seriously injured by a locomotive on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Scranton, on Wednesday. They were laborers on the road.

William Griffith, a Welsh miner of Blakely, Luzerne county, fell dead from his chair on Tuesday morning, while smoking his pipe. He was sixty years of age.

A lad named John Deem, employed in the Lancaster Cork Factory, was caught by a belt and whirled around a shaft with frightful speed. When the engine was stopped, it was found that the cloths had all been torne from his body, and there was not a bone in it but was bruised by contact with the floor. His injuries are severe, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Putting Down Rebellion.

When the stomach rebels against food and obstinately refuses to digest sufficient ailment to keep the body well nourished, it can only be compelled to resume its natural duties by a wholesome tonic. The powerful alkaloids so often administered for this purpose are not wholesome. They are, for the most part, deadly poisons, and even when taken in very small quantities, react violently upon the nervous system. Not so Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This salutary combination of vegetable juices, embracing the finest invigorants and alteratives which the botanical kingdom affords, operates mildly, steadily and beneficially upon the digestive, secretive and discharging organs. In dyspepsia, bilious affections, nervous complaints, periodic fevers, chronic constipation, bodily weakness, mental depression, languor, sleeplessness, and the various disabilities incident to old age and premature decay, its effects are so wonderful that to be comprehended they must be witnessed or experienced.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Deposit, Drafts, &c., furnished.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. I. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Irwin, F. Rahm, G. Fetterhoff, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ralley, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,233 77
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the County, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

Executors, Guardians, or other legally appointed Trustees, will receive interest on Trust Funds from the day of deposit, and withdrawn on the day drawn, and no notice will be required for drafts on demand.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Hatzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones,	C. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,	Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter,	Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs,	Jas. Park, Jr.,
	Wm. R. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9.

M

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

For a Few Days

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED IN

Every Department

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

NEW STOCK.

SPECIAL PRICES IN

LAWNS,

GRENADINES AND SUITS.

A. D. M'KEE,

59 Market Street,

(Old Barker Establishment).

CHOICE STOCK OF

Summer Goods.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods,

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' Braided, Embroid ered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaise.

Llama Lace Sacques.

Talmas and Shawls.

Guipure Lace Capes and Berthas.

Black Grenadines, Hernanis, Florentines.

Tamise Cloth, De Laines, Cashmeres.

Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.

Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.

Foulard Silks, spotted and plain colors.

Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh.
☞ Students Can Enter at Any Time. ☜
For Circulars or other information call at the College or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Ayer's Latin School for Boys,

NO. 29 FIFTH AVENUE,

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st.

A limited number of pupils will be given thorough instruction in the Classics and English branches by competent and experienced teachers.
For terms see cards ogues at the Music and Book Stores. For further particulars call on or address the subscriber at No. 29 Sixth avenue. Will be at the School Rooms from 1 to 2 P. M.

W. A. HOLMAN,
M'h Principal.

Pennsylvania Female College

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To be Opened on WEDNESDAY, September 17th. Supplied with experienced and competent Professors and Instructors. Provisions made for a thorough liberal education. Degrees conferred upon completion of course. Partial course students received. Constantly enlarging system of study. Buildings unsurpassed for location, beauty and comfort.
For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to any of the following named Trustees: Jas. Laughlin, Robt. McKnight, J. R. Moorhead, President, &c., Hon. J. F. Dravo, Rev. Howard Wilson, Rev. John Hall, Rev. Jas. King, Major Pres. &c. &c.
Refer by permission to patrons, Hon. Chas. McCandless, Hon. John H. Hutter, Pa., Gen. A. R. McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.; Hon. O. W. Scofield, Warren, Pa.; David Miller, Esq., Xenia; Rev. Dr. J. F. Hutchinson, Madison, Ind.

M'W F

Pennsylvania

MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.
The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings handsome and commodious.
Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering; the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by Wm. Hamilton and other competent Professors.
Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.
For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE—

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies.

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 8th.
Registers giving full information can be had at the Bookstores, or at the School Room, No. 62 Grant street.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal,

Will Re-Open SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.

Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs E. J. Smith, Packer Col. Institute, by letter till September 1st; after that date, personally.
For catalogues address as above. MTh

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in the large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WM. KERR, M. A., the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering

AT THE RENNSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 17th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of St dy, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHAKSPEARE HOUSE,

EAST END.

This Hotel, which has recently been refitted and elegantly painted throughout by Mr. Wm. Stoughton, is now ready for guests. It is situated on a beautiful and cool spot, surrounded by a large and commodious yard, with shade trees, croquet grounds and everything that could be desired to make that wish to spend the warm months where they can get pure air and tip-top meals.

WM. STOUGHTEN,
PROPRIETOR.

Do You Remember the Old Favorite,

THE CELEB

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, connecting some of the largest steamships afloat between Liverpool, Queenstown and Londonderry. Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security, have 14 years to run, and are offered at 85 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¼.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money closed up easy at 7@8 per cent. on call.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange dull with actual business at 109¾@110 for bankers sixty days sterling, and 109¾ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold active, opening at 113¾, advanced to 113¾, declining to 113¼, and finally advancing to 113¾. The closing sales were at the highest figures of the day. The gold clearances were scarcer than for a long time past, which reflects the activity of yesterday. The total was $147,308. Rates paid for carrying were 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 6, 5 and 1 per cent to-day. Specie shipped for Europe was $60,784, of which $6,300 was silver coin and the remainder silver bars. The calling in of $10,000,00 or five-twenty bonds of 1865 by the Secretary of the Treasury was in obedience to a notification from the government that they had received that amount of new subscriptions in Europe. The calling bonds are held chiefly on the other side, and will not bring up largely there by the practice, so that the government will have to handle much money in the transaction; probably three-fourths of the $10,000,000 exchanged, and the balance paid off in cash. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $32,000 on account of interest and in redemption of five-twenty bonds. Customs receipts for the week, $2,813,342. Imports for the same time amounted to $6,000,441, of which $5,016,— 00 were dry goods, and $1,000,— general merchandise.

GOVERNMENTS.

Dull and no material change.

C. 6, comp. '81	119½	5-20s, '67	119
5-20s, '65	117½	5-20s, '68	119
5-20s, '64	117	10-40s	114
5-20s, '65	118	Currency 6s	114½
New 5-20s '65	117½	New 5s	114½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet at nominal prices.

Missouri	90@	Virginia, old	43@
Tennessee, old	87@	Virginia, new	43@
Tennessee, new	81½	N. Carolina, new	15@
Virginia, new			

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation quiet and with the exception of a few cases changing hands slight. The unfavorable bank statement had very little effect on the market, but just before the close a vigorous selling movement was started on Pacific Mail and Atlantic and Pacific preferred. Pacific Mail opened at 49¾@49¾, fell off to 49¼, recovered to 49¾, and closed at 49¼@49½. Atlantic and Pacific preferred rose from 28 to 28¾, and afterwards sold down to 27¾@28. Wabash sold at 50@50¼. Lake Shore at 84@84¼; Erie at 39¾@40; Ohio & Mississippi at 30¾@30¾. Northwest common at 46¼@46¾; Cumberland Coal at 23¾@24; Quicksilver at 13¾@14, and Union Pacific at 87¾@87¾. Other changes unimportant.

Canton	38	New Jersey Central	103
W. U. Tel. Co.	70¾	Erie	39¾
Quicksilver	13¾	Do preferred	71¾
Adams Express	49¾	Toledo & Wabash	30¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	92	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
American Ex. Co.	56	Fort Wayne	97¾
U. S. Express Co.	49	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	49¾	Do preferred	120
N. Y. Central	103	Terre Haute	10
Hudson	103	Do preferred	30
Do preferred	111¼	Panama	125
Harlem	125	Union Pacific	87¾
Do preferred	131¼	Michigan Central	93
Reading	97¾	Central Pacific	100¼
Pittsburgh	90	Illinois Central	118
Northwestern	46¾	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90
Do preferred	85	Cleveland & Toledo	103
Rock Island	109		

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Cotton dull; sales 3,000 bales; middlings 19¾@20; low middlings 19@19¼; good ordinary 18¼@18¾; net receipts 1,702 bales; gross 1,702.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 16.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 18¾@19; net receipts 16 bales; gross 16; sales 300 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1; sales 100 bales; stock 1,500 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¾; net receipts 16 bales; gross 16; sales 300 bales; stock 7,500 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¾; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1; sales 100 bales; stock 1,500 bales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¾; net receipts 16 bales; gross 16; sales 300 bales; stock 7,500 bales.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, August 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 19¾; net receipts 1 bale; gross 1; sales 100 bales; stock 1,500 bales.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 16, 1873.

BREADSTUFFS.—In nearly the same old story of the week, the market did not show the same activity as the preceding ones. As a rule, country dealers return to their homes on Saturday, and most city retail merchants are too busy to attend to making purchases in larger amounts than will "see them through" until the beginning of another week. With regard to prices, as a general thing, they remain unchanged, the chief declinations being in perishable articles. There has been a slight decline in oil cake, caused by free arrivals of new white from the West, which being of good quality, and owing to its green state must be sold at any price. Wheat and corn are unchanged in price, with the supply of new fully up to the demand, while grain one is a little scarce. The flour trade continues quite active. Groceries were quiet, with a fair trade reported. Bacon and provisions were quite active, but we did not learn of any changes in prices. The vegetable and fruit markets are fully supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, during the past week:

Flour, obls	3,520	Apples, barrels	1,871
Cheese, sks	1,040	Corn, sacks	2,000
Wheat, sacks	3,400	Oats, sacks	11,000
Rye, "	400	Barley, "	800
Butter, packages	102	Bacon, tierces	12
Butter, lbs	800		

Below we give the wholesale prices unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES.—The receipts are fairly up with the demand. We quote apples at $5@5 50; pearls, 1st sort, at $5 25@5 50 per 100.

BACON.—The demand is only moderate, though fully up to some of the recent days of the week past. We quote as follows: Common sides 4@4½; clear sides 5@5½; clear rib sides 5½@5¾; sugar cured hams 10@12; canvassed hams 12@13; breakfast bacon 12@13; dried beef 12@13; shoulders 8@8½.

APPLE BUTTER.—Our prime meats ready sale at 30@35c per gallon.

BEESWAX.—Prime wanted at 30@32c.

BROOM HANDLES AND POMMEL.—The market is reported very active, with sales as follows: 1,000 gross at 90 cents; 3 cars at 90c; 2 cars at 90c; 1 car at 90c; 1 car at 90c; 1 car

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

THE DUCHESS OF MADRID AT BORDEAUX.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

MADRID, August 16.—*Advices* from the royal headquarters at Sarragossa, twenty-five miles southeast of Pampeluna, dated August 16th, denies the reports that the Duchess of Madrid had joined her husband. The Duchess continues to sojourn at Bordeaux.

THE PRETENDER SO.

The yacht Deerhound is detained at San Sebastian. Col. Stuart is a prisoner on board. The capture comprises fifteen hundred rifles and 150,000 cartridges.

BAYONNE, August 16.—The *Courier* of to-day anticipates that the capture of the steam yacht Deerhound by the Spanish man of war will involve the governments of England, France and Spain in diplomatic correspondence, because the vessel which captured the Deerhound sported British colors and the capture was effected in French waters.

STRENGTH OF THE CARLISTS, &C.

MADRID, August 17.—It is officially stated that the entire Carlist forces in Spain does not exceed 2,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and seventeen pieces of artillery. The insurgents of Carthagena have released and armed 1,800 convicts. One of the vessels of the national blockading fleet has been disabled by a shell.

CABLE PUNS ON FRANCE AND ENGLISH VESSELS.

MADRID, August 17.—Carlists in the vicinity of Bilbao have fired upon Spanish, French and English vessels. Several men on board were killed and wounded.

SIEGE OF CARTHAGENA.

[New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, August 17.—The *Herald* correspondent at Carthagena telegraphs that Martines Campos besieged the city with six thousand soldiers, two batteries and twelve mortars. The British fleet continues to guard the rebel frigates. The German and British consuls have left the city.

England.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, August 16.—The imperial family of Russia will assemble to formally accept and welcome the Duke of Edinburgh who goes to St. Petersburg in December next. His marriage with the Grand Duchess Maria will take place in January following.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, August 17.—Gladstone has been legally advised that his re-election to Parliament is not required by his assumption of the chancellorship of the Exchequer.

MONEY MARKET.

Many coal pits in Leicestershire have been closed, several thousand miners having struck in consequence of dissatisfaction with the weighing system.

Austria.

AMERICA AT THE EXPOSITION.

VIENNA, August 17.—In the machinery department of the exhibition diplomas of honor have been awarded to Messrs. Corliss of Philadelphia. Thompson's United States exhibitors receive medals for progress, nineteen medals of merit and eighteen certificates of excellence.

The declaration of the list of medals is still pending. A diploma has been given to the Board of Survey and Light House Service, making a total of ten diplomas to the United States. England receives thirty.

Germany.

MOTE NOT TO BE RESTORED TO FRANCE.

BERLIN, August 16.—There is no truth in the report in a Paris paper that Mote would be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

COPENHAGEN, August 17.—The Crown Prince Frederick and family are visiting the King of Denmark at Frederickeberg. Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, has arrived at Malmoe on his way to Frederickeberg.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 16.—Arrived out, the steamship Ohio, from Philadelphia.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 16, 3:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 3-8; for account, 93 7-16. American Securities—5-20s of '62, 88¾; do '65, 89½; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90¾. Erie Railway, 6¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9¾; Orleans, 9¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. California white wheat average Iowa 9s 10d; do, Illinois 10; red winter, Illinois 9s. Pork 39s. Corn 28s 6d. Rest of the market quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

RAILWAY DISASTER—DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—THE KILLED AND INJURED—SCENES AT WIGAN.

NEW YORK, August 16.—This morning's mail brings full details of the railway disaster at Wigan, England, on the London and Northwestern Railroad, on the morning of Saturday, August 2d, of the leading features of which, to date, we have given an account. By which Sir John Anson lost his life. The number of killed, as stated from time to time, and in the course of the forenoon, was four, and a number of wounded was twenty-six, of whom one was Mother Crockford, who died the same day, and Robert Goodman, another, was reported dead the next Monday night. A little boy died the following Tuesday. At eighteen minutes past one the tourist train, speeding northward, came dashing on, drawn by two engines at the rate of not much less than forty miles an hour, when a terrific wrench shook all the carriages, from first to last, and while eighteen of the number kept the rails, others left the track, three toppled suddenly from the foremost portion of the train and took down the siding at the point where the down line is crossed obliquely. The detached carriages veered over against that portion of the platform which abuts on the siding, and ploughed the flags and the top of the wall for a yard or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of composite construction, leaped the metals and bounded upon the platform, then, driving itself sideways and slightly bottom uppermost. This carriage was smashed into a thousand splinters. The two succeeding carriages pitched from the rails upon the platform and fell over with a terrific crash upon their sides, and one or two others turned almost completely over a few yards beyond the siding, smashing themselves into indescribable wrecks. One corner of the wall, from which springs the roof of the station, was struck and knocked out of plumb for several yards. A long length of thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down, and a large fragment of one of the carriages, as well as the mangled body of a female passenger, was hurled over the wall, falling upon and through the slated roof of a portion of Walker's foundry. A number of men were working in the foundry, but none of them were injured.

THE CHOLERA.

Prevailing Extensively in Gerrard County, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—Advices to the *Courier-Journal* report the cholera prevailing extensively in Gerrard county, Kentucky. In this city, last night, an Irishman living on High street died of cholera, and this afternoon his daughter died with symptoms of the same disease.

Death of William M. Meredith.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Hon. William M. Meredith died here to-day, aged seventy-seven. He was a very prominent lawyer, Secretary of the Treasury under Taylor, and President of the present and last Constitutional Convention of this State.

[Thus passes from this life one of Pennsylvania's most honored sons. Mr. Meredith had reached a hundred years of age, had lived a long life of honor and usefulness, and his name will survive to coming generations. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and attained the foremost rank in his profession. From 1829 to 1829 he served in the State Legislature, and was President of the Select Council of Philadelphia from 1854 to 1856. In 1849 President Taylor made him Secretary of the Treasury. He was President of the first Convention called to amend the State Constitution, and at the time of his death held the same honorable position in the second Constitutional Convention. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney General by Governor Curtin, and served the State in that capacity till the close of the war, a period of seven years. Throughout the Commonwealth his reputation for ability and integrity was without reproach, and the whole Republic will mourn the loss of one of the best representatives of the old school of gentlemen, scholars and statesmen.]

* The total amount of tea consumed yearly in the United states is about 30,000,000 pounds, or when 20,000,000 green tea of various descriptions, about 10,000,000 oolong, and the remainder Japanese and other varieties.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—River seven feet and stationary. Weather fair and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 17.—River falling slowly with four feet four inches in the canal and two feet four inches in the chute. Weather sunny and cool. A steamer from Memphis, with 400 tons, for Cincinnati, passed here to-day. The Lawrence aground at Vevay and the Bonanza at Rising Sun, aground. Mary Miller, New Orleans; Bermuda, Cincinnati, Departed—Mary Miller, New Orleans; Bermuda, Louisville.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—River falling slowly, with twenty-seven inches on the shoals. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 17.—Cloudy; cool; country in the river; river has fallen six inches. Fort—Up, Arkansas Belle and Silvertail. Down—Morning Star. Nothing else.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., August 17.—Arrived—E A Hughes, Nashville; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Bigelow, St. Louis; Sam Wood, St. Louis; Gateway, New Orleans; Emma Elliott, St. Louis; Falls City, St. Louis; Belle Itself, St. Louis. Departed—J. M. Scott, Memphis; New Orleans; Quickstep, Evansville; City of Helena, St. Louis; Ben Hughes, Nashville; Grand Republic, New Orleans; Mollie Lemmister, Nashville; New Albany; Julia, Vicksburg; Argosy, Ohio river. The river has fallen three inches. Clear and cool; mercury 76.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Arrived—Kinney, Memphis; Bonanza, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Deerfoot—Clinton, Keokuk. River falling, but the Upper Mississippi is rising. Weather cool.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, August 17.—The wool market is decidedly unequal and firm for domestic fleeces reflecting the scarcity and extreme strength of the foreign markets. No foreign received. [illegible] choice extra and above, 45 [illegible] and extra Michigan, [illegible] 44; [illegible] unwashed, [illegible]

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

What the Papers Have to Say About Them To-day.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

As had been anticipated for months previously, Mr. H. W. Mackey was nominated for the State Treasurership, an office he has held four terms by Legislative election. The Supreme Judgeship was the only place for which there was a struggle. The rival aspirants were a trio of distinguished and able jurists, the selection of any one of whom would have been acceptable to the party at large. The nomination fell upon the Hon. Isaac Gordon, of Jefferson, formerly the Presiding Judge of the Venango district, and a gentleman of rare legal attainments and of the purest character. His competitors, Judges Paxson, of Philadelphia, and Butler, of Chester, are men of equal ability and integrity, but the western part of the State was permitted to carry off the prize. He will have no firmer supporters than these two gentlemen and their loyal adherents in the Convention.

The platform adopted will meet with the unqualified approval of every Republican in the State. We give it our entire sanction. The resolutions, while straightforward and moderate, are fully abreast of the times, and meet every new issue promptly and candidly. This part of the work of the Convention could not have been better done. It is seldom that such a body is so outspoken in its utterances, and at the same time so judicious in its language. Its platform is a progressive and yet a reform policy worthy of a party that appreciates its mission, and able to prove its claims to popular confidence by its record. Differences about men are natural, but harmony on principle is the evidence of wholesome and successful administration.

[From the New York Times.]

As an answer to the new professions of faith by the Democracy, the Republicans of Pennsylvania yesterday reaffirmed the platform of 1872 in their State Convention. The administrations of President Grant and Governor Hartranft were strongly indorsed, and in dealing with issues which have arisen since last year, the Convention uses decisive language. It properly demanded that an amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting special legislation, should be separately submitted to the people, in order to insure a decided expression on the matter. The resolution in reference to the farmers is in striking and favorable contrast to those of the Democrats, as it merely declares that the Republican party of Pennsylvania will be the allies of agriculture and labor in all just efforts to secure their due influence, interest and rights. With the record which it has made in the management of State affairs, and pledged as it is to further reform, the Republican party of Pennsylvania has a right to appeal as it does to the continued confidence of the people.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Judge Gordon is well known throughout the State as an able and conscientious jurist, and although Philadelphia had strongly expressed her preference for Judge Paxson, the nomination will be gracefully accepted in this part of the Commonwealth.

The selection of Mr. Mackey is a great compliment to him, and fully deserved. He has occupied the Treasurership for several years by election of the Legislature, and has built a high reputation for his faithful and successful administration of the duties of the office. That he will be fully indorsed by the people, without regard to party, is sufficient to manage the finances of the State has been placed by a recent amendment to the Constitution, there can be no reasonable doubt.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

The only opponent of Mr. Mackey for the nomination of State Treasurer was Mr. Henry, and he developed so little strength that it really amounted to no opposition at all. Mr. Mackey, the nominee, has been three times elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, and has always had his name offered for a second year by special act of that body, hence he will have held the office four years when his present term expires in May next. This fact alone has been the source of much opposition to the proposition to nominate Mr. Mackey for the fifth term, but the opposition, wide-spread as it was among the masses of the Republican party, failed to have any effect upon the selection of delegates to the Convention, the result was that his friends have had everything their own way and Mr. Mackey is once more the candidate for State Treasurer. But for the first time his success will depend upon Republican voters of the State instead of the Legislature, if the Democratic party were in a healthy condition and capable of entering into an active contest, Mr. Mackey's election would be regarded as doubtful, but dispirited and demoralized as the Democracy now are he will, doubtless, be elected by a fair majority on a light vote.

The candidate for the Supreme Court, Judge Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, is a man of whom the Republican party of Pennsylvania may well feel proud as a standard bearer. A man learned in the law, of extensive experience as a jurist, and of unblemished character, he will be an honor to the highest tribunal of our State, and will command the entire support of the Republican party.

[From the Reserve County Press.]

As we predicted last week, Hon. Robert W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, is the choice of the Republican party for State Treasurer. The overwhelming vote which he received on the first ballot and the subsequent unanimity of the Convention in [illegible] choice of [illegible] is gratifying to him. We attribute his flattering success to his long and faithful service in the office and excellent management of the finances of the State during the period he has a ready served in the capacity of State Treasurer, and to the withstanding the persistent abuse of the opposition and of his personal enemies he has been enabled to secure and to retain the confidence of the people, which is the highest reward of an honorable man and an efficient public officer.

We are particularly gratified with the nomination of Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Brookville, for Supreme Judge, a man than whom no one stands higher in the scale of integrity and judicial acumen. He was nominally in the field for the ballot after a bitter contest with the friends of Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia. His success in the Convention is all the more gratifying from the fact that the opposition to him was composed of the most prominent political elements of the Republican organization; it was in fact a triumph of the people over scheming politicians. The ticket which the party has in the field is an admirable one from top to bottom, and will be overwhelmingly elected at the polls in October.

The platform is a model production and in harmony with the genius of our free institutions.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

From the time that canvass opened it has been manifest that Mr. Mackey would receive the nomination for State Treasurer, and the large vote cast for him on the first ballot in the Convention is at once a proof of his popularity and his fitness. The selection of Judge Gordon, of Jefferson county, as the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth meets with the strongest endorsement of the Republican journals we have thus far seen, and will undoubtedly receive the party sanction. Judge Gordon has served on the Bench as Judge in his own district with very decided ability, and is a lawyer of high standing at the North-western bar. His practice has been largely in business connected with petroleum, the questions concerning which often go up to the Supreme Court. He is nominated to succeed Chief Justice Read, whose fifteen years' term expires, and whose advanced age and infirm health indicated him to decline being again a candidate. Some comment has been made upon the fact that this nomination will give the West four judges upon the Supreme Bench, and the East but one. This, however, makes but little real difference, as the judges generally remove to and reside at the seat of the Court, as they should, it is true, have been pleased to see one of our own eminent Judges elevated to the Supreme Bench; but as regards the argument drawn from locality, it is sufficient to say that the Governor and Attorney General are both from the east, and two Senators from the center. The resolutions of the Convention are well drawn, and represent the prevalent sentiment of the Commonwealth. We heartily agree in the proposition to take a separate vote on the constitutional provision against special legislation, and to submit the whole reform mooted at in calling for an amended Constitution, and should not now be imperilled by being tied up in an instrument that may be rejected.

[From the Johnstown Volne (Opposition).]

The nomination of R. W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, was a foregone conclusion some days ago. We did our best for Hon. Sam Henry, as he belonged to our county and was a personal friend, and must say we regret his defeat, believing he would have made a stronger candidate before the people, and that victory would more easily follow, by reason of his disconnection from those political influences and combinations of the party for which a large portion of the people have a republican look upon with distrust, which feeling must affect and mar unity of action—begetting an indifference to say the least, for the success of obnoxious candidates.

But, Mr. Mackey's combination with prominent men, and being personally popular as well as the party with the people, will carry him to a strong candidate, and he had things his own way. There is no doubt about his force, energy and shrewdness, he being more so than any other man in the State, and we have no doubt he will be elected for another term, if Philadelphia politicians don't slaughter him, on account of Judge Paxson's nomination, as the delegates would give large majorities enough to put Mr. Paxson through; but it failed, as it should have done, and almost the entire delegation from the western part of the State, Allegheny county excepted, will take Mackey by the hand and vote for him as a matter of right. The idea of that Philadelphia delegation was to nominate Mr. Mackey first, and then the Allegheny county delegation and some other Western